

# ECM group

March 15, 2006

Peter Van Alyea  
50 Professional Center Drive, Suite 100  
Rohnert Park, CA 94928

Re: Well Replacement  
Redwood Oil Company Service Station  
1100 Bennett Valley Road  
Santa Rosa, CA

Dear Mr. Alyea:

ECM Group (ECM) has prepared this workplan to replace the deep monitoring well (MW-15) at the above-referenced site (Figures 1 and 2, Appendix A). ECM proposes to: properly destroy multi-level well MW-15; and to install 4 conventional monitoring wells as a replacement. The replacement monitoring wells will be named MW-15A through MW-15D. The replacement is necessary because MW-15 has been found to be defective.

MW-15 is a multi-level well with screened ports at the following depths:

30 ft - 40 ft bgs  
60 ft - 70 ft bgs  
83 ft - 93 ft bgs  
140 ft - 150 ft bgs

The well casing for MW-15 is composed of multi-channel tubing, which enables the placement of up to seven separate sampling ports in a single well. Details of multi-channel tubing and well construction are included in the July 29, 2005 well installation report.

While preparing the Fourth Quarter, 2005 Monitoring Report, cumulative laboratory analytical data for MW-15 was analyzed. An examination of the data showed that, over four consecutive monitoring events, results for the shallow port (30 ft - 40 ft bgs) are practically identical with results for the deepest port (140 ft - 150 ft bgs). This raised the possibility that there could be cross-communication between the two ports.

**P.O. Box 802, Benicia, CA, 94510 << 707-751-0655 >> 707-751-0653 (fax) << ecmgrp@aol.com**

On February 16, 2006, field testing was conducted to confirm whether cross-communication between the ports was occurring. It was observed that, when water was pumped from the deep sampling port, water level in the shallow sampling port dropped rapidly. This confirms that cross-communication is occurring between the two ports.

Based on the above observations, it was concluded that all data collected from the shallow sampling port and the deep sampling port of MW-15 is invalid. No cross-communication was observed between the two remaining sampling ports (60 ft - 70 ft bgs and 83 ft - 93 ft bgs). However, the entire well is now compromised and all data from the well should be considered unreliable.

## **SCOPE OF WORK**

The following outlines the scope of work and procedures to be used for this investigation:

- 1.) Prepare a site-specific safety plan for this investigation.
- 2.) Properly destroy multi-level well MW-15.
- 3.) Install 4 conventional monitoring wells (MW-15A, MW-15B, MW-15C, and MW-15D) at the location shown on Figure 2 (Appendix A).
- 4.) Develop the newly-installed monitoring wells.
- 5.) Survey the top-of-casing elevations of the newly-installed monitoring wells.
- 6.) Sample the new and existing wells in accordance with the existing site monitoring program. Analyze the samples for TPPH(G), TPH(D), BTEX, and oxygenates.
- 7.) Report the results.

Each of these tasks is described below.

#### Task 1 - Site Safety Plan

Using available site history information, ECM will prepare a site-specific safety plan. The site safety plan (SSP) identifies potential site hazards and specifies procedures to protect site workers. The SSP will be on-site during field operations. The SSP is included as Appendix C.

#### **Task 2 - Well Destruction**

MW-15 will be destroyed under appropriate permit. The well will be overdrilled. All well construction materials (casing, sand, bentonite, grout) will be removed. One of the replacement wells will be installed in the resulting borehole. To avoid cross-contamination between formations at different depths, well installation shall be performed with continuously-installed steel casing, using air rotary techniques.

#### **Task 3 - Well Installation**

Proposed locations for MW-15A, MW-15B, MW-15C, and MW-15D is shown on Figure 2 (Appendix A). Wells will be screened at the same depths as the screen intervals for MW-15, as follows:

MW-15A	30 ft - 40 ft bgs
MW-15B	60 ft - 70 ft bgs
MW-15C	83 ft - 93 ft bgs
MW-15D	140 ft - 150 ft bgs

To avoid cross-contamination between formations at different depths, well installation shall be performed with continuously-installed steel casing, using air rotary techniques. A 4.5 inch

diameter borehole will be drilled. At 20- to 40-foot intervals, a 6.25-inch diameter steel casing will be inserted over the 4.5-inch borehole, creating a tight seal between borehole wall and the outside of the steel casing. A boring log was generated during the installation of MW-15, so no logs will be generated and no soil samples will be collected.

When the target depth is reached, the well is constructed within the casing in accordance with ECM Standard Operating Procedures - Monitoring Well Installation (Appendix B). After well construction, the 6.25 diameter steel casing is removed.

Prior to drilling, utilities will be located by USA and a private underground utility detection company. The wells will be drilled by a California licensed drilling contractor.

### **Task 3 - Develop the Newly Installed Monitoring Wells**

The newly installed monitoring well will be developed in accordance with ECM Standard Operating Procedures - Well Development (Appendix B). The well will be developed no sooner than 48 hours following well construction, in order to allow the cement grout to set.

### **Task 4 - Survey the Top-of-Casing Elevation of Newly Installed Monitoring Wells**

The top of casing elevations of the newly installed monitoring well will be surveyed by a licensed land surveyor using an established USGS benchmark.

### **Task 5 - Sample the Site Wells**

New and existing site wells will be sampled in accordance with the existing site monitoring program.

### **Task 6 - Report the Results**

A letter report presenting the results of this investigation will be completed within 45 days of completion of the field work.

Thank you for allowing ECM to provide environmental consulting services to Redwood Oil Company. Please call if you have questions or require additional information

Sincerely,  
ECM Group



Jim Green  
Project Manager

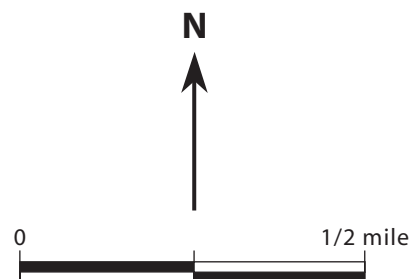
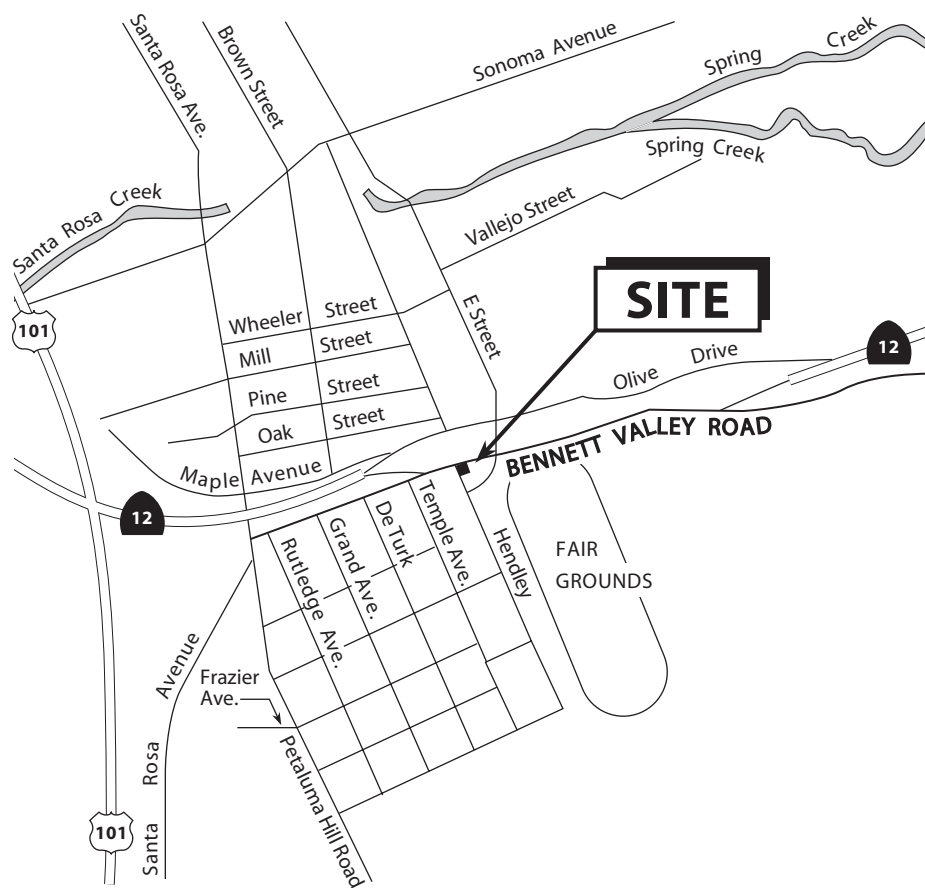
**Attachments:**

- Appendix A - Figures
- Appendix B - ECM Standard Operating Procedures
- Appendix C - Site Safety Plan

cc: Joan Fleck, North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board

## **APPENDIX A**








### **FIGURES**



Base map ref: Thomas Bros.

Figure 1. Site Location Map – Redwood Oil Service Station, 1100 Bennett Valley Road, Santa Rosa, California

# EXPLANATION

-  MW-13      Monitoring well
-  MW-15      Proposed replacement wells
-  MW-3      Former monitoring well
-  EX-1      Extraction well
-  PZ-3      Piezometer
-  B-14      Soil boring
-  CPT-1      CPT location

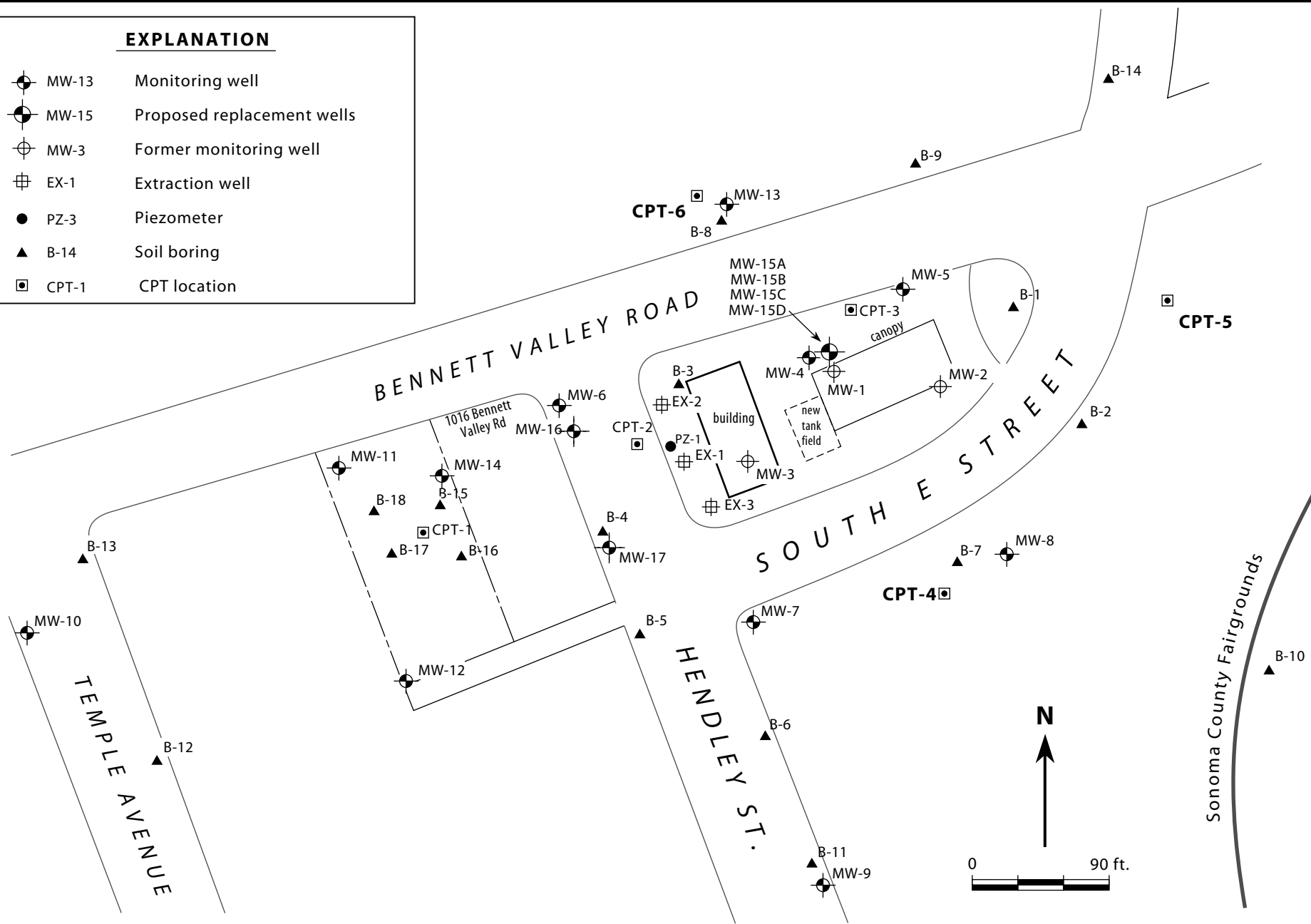


Figure 2. Location of Proposed Replacement Wells - Redwood Oil Service Station #106, 1100 Bennett Valley Road, Santa Rosa, California



**APPENDIX B**  
**Ecm Standard Operating Procedures**

**ECM STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE**  
**MONITORING WELL DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION**

Where possible, information from published and unpublished reports is reviewed prior to installation of monitoring wells. Relevant data includes highest and lowest anticipated ground water elevations, aquifer materials, aquifer yield and contaminants expected. This information is used to aid the field geologist rather than to predetermine how the wells will be constructed. Well construction is based on *site specific conditions* and is determined in the field after discussion with the senior geologist.

Monitoring wells are constructed with flush-threaded, 2-inch or 4-inch diameter, slotted PVC, stainless steel or teflon well screen and PVC, stainless steel or teflon blank casing. Number 3 or #212 sand is used in the annular space around the well screen. The sand is placed into the annular space around the well screen to approximately 2 feet above the top of the well screen. If high ground water conditions exist, the sand may be placed 0 to 1 foot above the top of the well screen. Two feet of bentonite pellets are used to separate the sand from the sanitary surface seal (grout). If high ground water conditions exist 1/2 foot of bentonite may be used to separate the sand from the sanitary surface seal.

The grout (Portland cement with approximately 3-5% bentonite powder) is poured into the annular space above the bentonite pellets. If the surface seal is greater than 5 feet thick, grout consisting of cement mixed with 3-5% bentonite powder will be tremied or pumped into the annular space above the bentonite pellets to prevent the infiltration of surface water into the well. If the surface seal is less than 5 feet thick, the grout will be poured from the surface. The resulting seal will be checked for shrinkage within 24 hours and additional grout will be added, if necessary. The surface seal is used to prevent infiltration of surface water into the well.

The monitoring well(s) is locked with a stovepipe or cap and covered with a traffic-rated vault if it is located in a developed area. The well ID is clearly marked on the cap or casing.

## **ECM STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE**

### **WELL DEVELOPMENT**

ECM develops ground water monitoring wells not less than 48 hours after the placement of the surface seal (grouting) to allow sufficient time for the cement grout to set. The wells are developed to restore the natural hydraulic conductivity of the formation(s) to be monitored and to remove all sand and as much fine-grained material as possible.

Prior to development, ECM field personnel measure the depth to water and the total depth of the well. The total depth measurement is compared to the well completion diagram shown on the field log and any discrepancies are noted.

Well development consists of several cycles of surging and evacuation of water in the well, each ending with measurements of temperature, pH, conductivity, and observation of turbidity. Surging takes place for several minutes to loosen fines from the screened interval. The vented surge block is placed block several feet below the water surface and pulled upward.

Development shall continue for a period of at least four hours or when ten well volumes have been removed, whichever occurs first, and until ground water removed from the well is clear and visibly free of suspended materials. Note the time and the approximate volume of water removed prior to each determination of the following parameters (and whether well is bailed or pumped dry): pH, temperature, and specific conductivity. These measurements should be made a minimum of five times during well development.

If micro wells (well diameter 3/4" or less) are installed, the well may not be surged. In this case, a minimum of twenty casing volumes will be removed.

If the water is still cloudy after the four hour period but these three parameters have stabilized, then the well will be considered developed regardless of the volume of water purged from the well. Stabilization of pH, temperature, and specific conductivity will be considered to have occurred when these parameters undergo changes not exceeding  $\pm 0.1$ , 0.5 degrees F, and 5 percent, respectively.

After development is completed, the depth to water and the total depth of the well are remeasured. The total depth of the well and the total depth noted on the field log should be approximately the same. All data measured during the procedures described herein are recorded on the ECM Well Development Form, which is part of the project file.

The ground water removed from the wells during development remains onsite in 55-gallon Department of Transportation-approved drums. The water is removed by a licensed hauler and taken to an approved disposal facility.

**APPENDIX C**  
**SITE SAFETY PLAN**

## ECM SITE SAFETY PLAN

### A. GENERAL INFORMATION

PROJECT NO: 98-511-66

PROJECT MANAGER: Jim Green

DATE PREPARED: March 15, 2006

SITE LOCATION: 1100 Bennett Valley Road, Santa Rosa, CA

SCOPE/OBJECTIVE OF WORK: Well destruction/installation

PROPOSED DATES OF FIELD ACTIVITIES: week of March 27, 2006

BACKGROUND INFORMATION: ☒ Complete ☐ Preliminary (no analytical data available)

DOCUMENTATION/SUMMARY:

Overall Chemical Hazard: ☐ Serious ☒ Moderate  
☐ Low ☐ Unknown

Criteria for Determination:  
Historical data

Overall Physical Hazard: ☐ Serious ☒ Moderate  
☐ Low ☐ Unknown

Criteria for Determination:  
Site conditions

### B. SITE/WASTE CHARACTERISTICS

WASTE TYPE(S): ☒ Liquid ☒ Solid ☐ Sludge ☒ Gas/Vapor

CHARACTERISTIC(S): ☐ Flammable/Ignitable ☒ Volatile ☐ Corrosive ☐ Acutely Toxic  
☐ Explosive ☐ Reactive ☒ Carcinogen ☒ Toxic

PHYSICAL HAZARDS: ☐ Overhead ☐ Confined Space ☐ Below Grade ☒ Trip/Fall  
☐ Puncture ☐ Burn ☐ Cut ☒ Splash  
☒ Other Drilling Equipment

SITE HISTORY/DESCRIPTION AND UNUSUAL FEATURES: Active Service Station. Drilling will take place in active area of service station. Be aware of service station traffic. Use cones/barriers to keep customers from exclusion zone. Soil Bin will be on Hendley Blvd. Use caution when transporting soil or equipment to and from bin/staging area.

LOCATION OF CHEMICAL/WASTES: bin located on Hendley Blvd.

ESTIMATED VOLUME OF CHEMICAL/WASTES: several yards

### C. HAZARD EVALUATION

LISTS HAZARDS BY TASK. (Cross-reference task numbers in Section D).

Task 1: Drilling/Well installation/destruction

Task 2: Soil/equip transport across station to bin/staging area on Hendley.

Task 3: \_\_\_\_\_

Task 4: \_\_\_\_\_

CHEMICAL HAZARD EVALUATION:

Compound	Action Levels* ppm STEL/TWA	Route of Exposure	Acute Symptoms	Odor Threshold	Odor Description
Benzene	2.5/0.5	Inhalation/Dermal	Confusion, euphoria, vomiting, dizziness	1-5 ppm	Aromatic
Toluene	75/50	Inhalation/Dermal	Confusion, euphoria, vomiting, dizziness	1-5 ppm	Aromatic
Ethylbenzene	60/50	Inhalation/Dermal	Confusion, euphoria, vomiting, dizziness	1-5 ppm	Aromatic
Xylenes	75/50	Inhalation/Dermal	Confusion, euphoria, vomiting, dizziness	1-5 ppm	Aromatic
					Pleasant

\* Action level is defined as 50% of both the Short Term Exposure Limit and the Time Weighted Average Exposure Limit. Units are parts per million in air. STEL = Short Term Exposure Limit. TWA = Time Weighted Average Exposure Limit (8-hour period).

### D. SITE SAFETY WORK PLAN

SITE CONTROL: ☐ Perimeter Identified? ☒ Site Secured? ☐ Work Area Designated? ☒ Zone(s) of Contamination Identified?

Perimeter, work area, and zone of contamination will be identified at such time as impacted material is encountered.

ANTICIPATED LEVEL OF PROTECTION (cross-reference task numbers in Section C):

	A	B	C	D
Task 1				X
Task 2				X
Task 3				
Task 4				

MODIFICATIONS:

Level C PPE will be used if any action level is exceeded. However, levels cannot exceed 10 times the action level.

Level B PPE will be used if 10 times the action level is exceeded.

**Drilling Safety:** Note: Safe operation of drilling equipment is the responsibility of the Construction contractor. Use of all equipment, including drill rig, forklift, etc. will be in a safe manner keeping safety of station patrons in mind.

Personnel Safety: All site personnel involved in handling impacted soil and/or ground water will be trained in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.120 and/or Title 8, Section 5192 of the California Code of Regulations.

**AIR MONITORING EQUIPMENT:**

Air monitoring equipment used on-site will be limited to the following:

- Sensidyne air pump and detector tube system for measuring benzene
- OVM/Data logger (Model 580B) manufactured by Thermo Environmental Instrument Inc. to detect volatile compounds in soil, and to perform ambient air surveys.

The calibration procedures for air monitoring equipment are stated below. Calibration will be conducted daily prior to any field surveys.

Sensidyne Air Pump:

Since the detector tube system is sensitive to the amount of air pulled through the reaction tube, the pump will be periodically checked for air volume and flow rate (every 4 hours). The pump will be leak tested each time it is used, this will be done by placing an intact tube in the pump and placing negative pressure on the system. The pump should hold the negative pressure for about one minute.

OVM (580B):

A factory-prepared standard of 100 ppm isobutylene is used as the calibration standard. The OVM is connected to the standard gas with polyethylene tubing and draws the standard gas at its operating rate. The standard gas may also be used to inflate a Tedlar air sampling bag, which is then used as a source for the OVM calibration. The OVM instrument is factory programmed to calibrate itself to the known concentration of isobutylene. The zero point is calibrated to the ambient air.

**AIR MONITORING:**

Contaminant	Type of Sample Area (A), Personal (P)	Monitoring Equipment	Frequency of Sampling
Benzene	A,P	Sensidyne analyzer tubes	Once during every new soil intrusive activity or during water sampling. Every hour or as field conditions change.
Organic Vapors	A,P	OVM	Once during every new soil intrusive activity or during water sampling. Every hour or as field conditions change.



RECORD OF AIR MONITORING:

[illegible]

PERSONAL ATMOSPHERIC HAZARD GUIDELINES:

For Community Safety Concerns refer to Section G

Instrument	Frequency	Exposure/Level† (ppm)	Action for Site Workers
Sensidyne with benzene tubes	Every hour*	Short-term/ < 0.5 Long-term/ < 0.5	Continue investigation
		Short-term/ ≥ 0.5 Long-term/ ≥ 0.5	Upgrade personal protection equipment (PPE) to Level C with organic vapor cartridges
		≥ 2 ppm for more than 15 minutes	Withdraw from area, and reassess conditions. Urinary phenol test on employees.
OVM (580B)	Every hour and when strong odors are present	< 100 ppm	Continue investigation
		100 - 225 ppm	Continue investigation with caution*
		Short-term/ > 375 Long-term/ > 225	Continue investigation upgrade site workers PPE to Level C
		≥ 500 ppm for more than 15 minutes	Discontinue site investigation pending a reassessment of the conditions

\* Air monitoring for benzene will be instituted if OVM readings indicate an excess of 100 ppm.

† Short-term is for exposures of 15 minutes or less. Long-term is for exposures of greater than 15 minutes.

DECONTAMINATION SOLUTIONS AND PROCEDURES FOR EQUIPMENT, SAMPLING GEAR, ETC.: All sampling equipment which comes into contact with the soil undergo standard sampling equipment decontamination procedures. All rinseate generated will be contained and labeled at the property pending final disposal.

PERSONNEL/DECONTAMINATION PROTOCOL: If contaminated soil is encountered, use disposable gloves, leave on-site in drums

SPECIAL SITE EQUIPMENT, FACILITIES, OR PROCEDURES (sanitary facilities and lighting): N.A.

GENERAL SPILL CONTROL, IF APPLICABLE: All liquid spills will be contained with absorbent materials and placed in a steel drum for future disposal.

INVESTIGATION-DERIVED MATERIAL DISPOSAL: (If contaminated soil is encountered, use tyvek, disposable gloves. Place tyvek, gloves and disposable sampling equipment in a plastic liner and place in a steel DOT-approved 17-H 55-gallon drum.

<u>FIELD TEAM MEMBERS</u>	<u>RESPONSIBILITY</u>
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**E EMERGENCY INFORMATION**

AMBULANCE: 911

HOSPITAL: 546-3210

POISON CONTROL CENTER: 911

POLICE: 911

FIRE DEPARTMENT: 485-3308 or 911

AGENCY CONTACT: NCRWQCB 576-2220

EMERGENCY CONTACTS: Project Manager: (Name) Jim Green

(Office) 751-0655

**EMERGENCY ROUTES:**

Proceed North on E Street to Sonoma Avenue: turn right (east) on Sonoma Ave. to Brookwood: turn left (north) on Brookwood to Montgomery Dr.: turn right (east) on Montgomery Dr. and proceed to hospital.

## F. EQUIPMENT

Instrumentation (If needed, the following will be supplied)

OVM	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Draeger Pump, Tubes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
LEL Meter	<input type="checkbox"/>
Temp/pH/EC Meter	<input type="checkbox"/>

First Aid Equipment

First Aid Kit	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Portable Eyewash	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fire Extinguisher	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Decon Equipment (if needed, the following will be supplied)

Wash Tub	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Buckets	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Scrub Brushes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Steam-cleaner	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Detergent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Distilled Water	<input type="checkbox"/>
55-gallon DOT Drums	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Type Liquinox

Sampling Equipment (If needed, the following will be supplied.)

Brass Tubes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Teflon Tape	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Plastic Caps	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
40-ml VOAs	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
1 L Bottles	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Teflon/PVC Bailers	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Plastic Baggies	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Ice Chest	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Blue Ice	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Miscellaneous Equipment

Tool Kit	<input type="checkbox"/>
Traffic Safety Vests	<input type="checkbox"/>
Traffic Cones	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sidewalk Closure Signs	<input type="checkbox"/>

Caution Tape	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mobile Telephone	<input type="checkbox"/>
Plastic Sheeting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

## G. COMMUNITY SAFETY CONCERNS

Community Safety Hazards:

☒  
☒

Noise

Vapors/Fumes

☒  
☒

Tripping

Traffic

☐  
☐

Splash

☐  
☐

Fire

Close proximity of public to drilling activities.

Mitigation of Community Safety Concerns: If hazardous soil is encountered or vapors fumes result from work, the following measures will be taken:

☐  
☒

Fence

☐  
☐

Vapor suppressant

☐  
☒

Fans

☒  
☐

Signs

Traffic Control:

Potential exposure to petroleum hydrocarbons during field activities is limited to site workers, and the population in the surrounding areas. An air monitoring program in conjunction with limiting access to areas near the work zones greatly diminishes the possibility of exposure to volatile hydrocarbons. During non-work hours, the site perimeter will be a minimum

six-foot wire fencing with one strand of barbed wire. All gates will be secured with a chain and lock.

If airborne concentrations exceed specific action levels (page 2) contingency response actions will be taken immediately to reduce potential exposure to the public. Ambient background levels of volatile organic compounds, benzene, and particulate lead will be established prior to and after site construction activities. Air monitoring equipment (page 3) is used to screen the ambient upwind and downwind work areas. The same chemical screening may be applied to various areas of the contamination reduction zone. Total volatile organic compounds, benzene, and other solvents will be measured via direct reading instrument from grab samples (page 5). Atmospheric hazard guidelines and action to be taken have been summarized in the table on page 8.

In the event emission levels exceed levels of 500 ppm for volatile organic vapors, and/or 2 ppm for benzene, in a period of 15 minutes or more, the following additional actions will be implemented:

- Inform businesses in the immediate area (within 1 block) of the elevated hydrocarbon levels.
- Santa Rosa Fire Department will be notified.

Instrument	Frequency	Type of Sample	Ambient Level	Action for Community
Sensidyne with benzene tubes	Every hour*	A	$\geq 2$ ppm for 15 minutes	Inform businesses in immediate area, call SRFD for assistance
OVM (580 B)	Every hour and when strong odor is present	A	$\geq 500$ ppm for 15 minutes	Inform businesses in immediate area, call SRFD for assistance

\* Air monitoring for benzene will be instituted if OVM readings indicate an excess of 100 ppm.

The public will be prevented from entering the work area by a boundary consisting of caution tape and barricades. If vapors during construction exceed the ambient levels shown above, work will cease immediately. All work will be conducted between 7:30 a.m. and 6:30 p.m. to minimize noise impact to the surrounding population.

**HAZARDOUS & TOXIC MATERIALS  
SITE SAFETY REVIEW**

GENERAL INFORMATION

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_ PROJECT NUMBER 98-511-21  
SITE LOCATION: \_\_\_\_\_  
OBJECTIVES: \_\_\_\_\_  
TYPES OF CHEMICALS ANTICIPATED: gas/btex

TOPICS DISCUSSED

PHYSICAL HAZARDS: Be aware of proximity of public.  
CHEMICAL HAZARDS: \_\_\_\_\_  
PERSONAL PROTECTION: \_\_\_\_\_  
DECONTAMINATION: \_\_\_\_\_  
SPECIAL SITE CONSIDERATIONS: \_\_\_\_\_

CHECKLIST

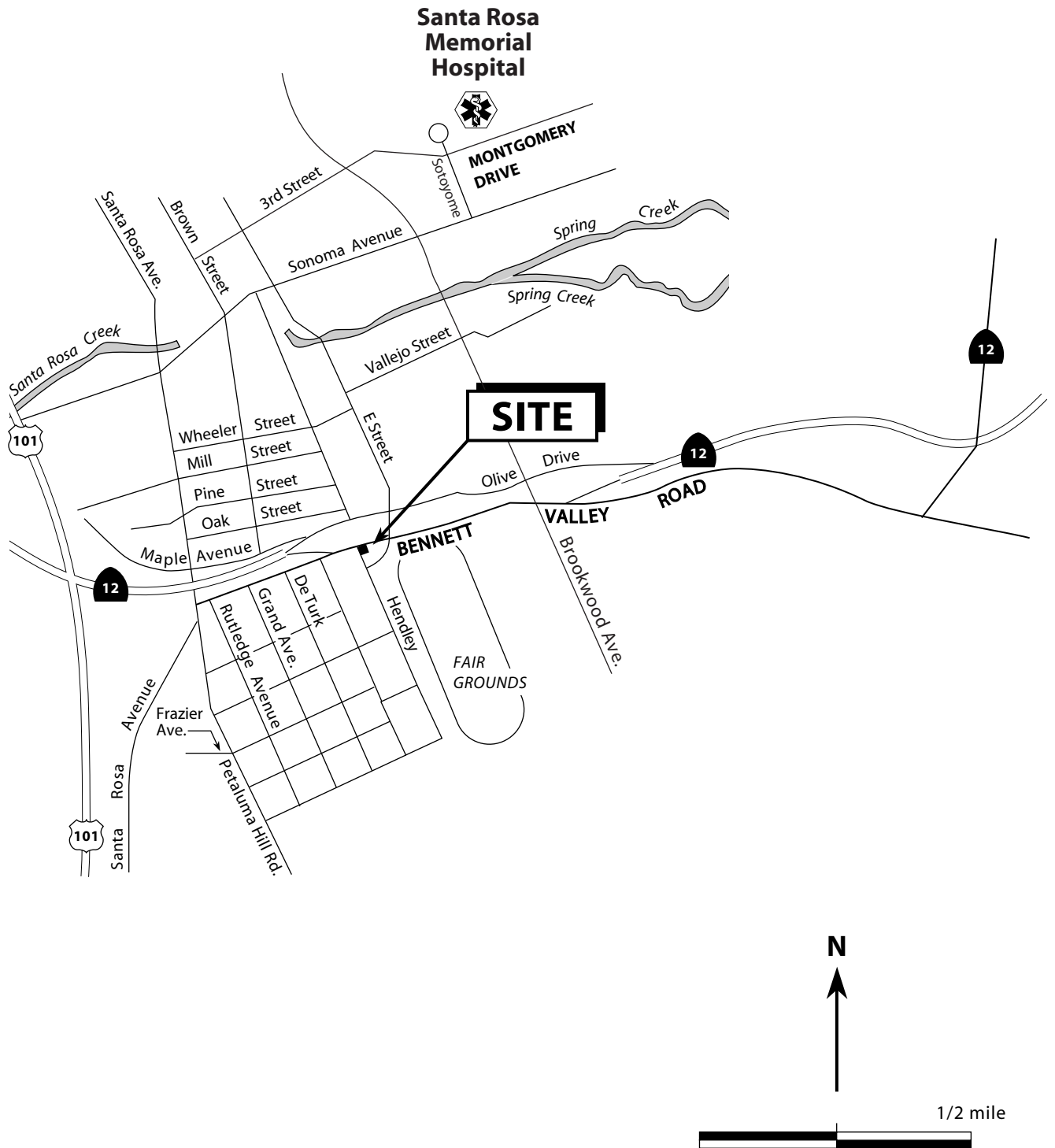
1. EMERGENCY INFORMATION REVIEWED? \_\_\_\_\_ / AND FAMILIAR TO ALL TEAM MEMBERS? \_\_\_\_\_
2. LOCATION OF AND ROUTE TO NEAREST HOSPITAL KNOWN TO ALL MEMBERS? \_\_\_\_\_ / MAP POSTED? \_\_\_\_\_
3. SITE SAFETY PLAN READILY AVAILABLE AND ITS LOCATION KNOWN TO ALL TEAM MEMBERS? \_\_\_\_\_
4. MONITORING EQUIPMENT CALIBRATED ON THIS DATE? \_\_\_\_\_

ATTENDEES

<u>NAME</u>	<u>SIGNATURE</u>
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

MEETING CONDUCTED BY: \_\_\_\_\_

SITE SAFETY OFFICER: \_\_\_\_\_



Base map ref: Thomas Bros.

Figure 1. Hospital Route Map - Santa Rosa Memorial Hospital - 1165 Montgomery Drive, Santa Rosa, California